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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:06:13 ON 24 JUN 2003)

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUASCI, BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, ...' ENTERED AT 13:06:25 ON 24 JUN 2003

SEA KINASE

5335 FILE ADISCTI
681 FILE ADISINSIGHT
594 FILE ADISNEWS
8895 FILE AGRICOLA
966 FILE ANABSTR
2220 FILE AQUASCI
1395 FILE BIOBUSINESS
974 FILE BIOCOMMERCE
244368 FILE BIOSIS
6557 FILE BIOTECHABS
6557 FILE BIOTECHDS
84038 FILE BIOTECHNO
14080 FILE CABA
68925 FILE CANCERLIT
201691 FILE CAPLUS
827 FILE CEABA-VTB
77 FILE CEN
709 FILE CIN
6475 FILE CONFSCI
31 FILE CROPB
190 FILE CROPU
3180 FILE DDFB
37139 FILE DDFU
88556 FILE DGENE
3180 FILE DRUGB
4 FILE DRUGMONOG2
636 FILE DRUGNL
40559 FILE DRUGU
468 FILE DRUGUPDATES
2111 FILE EMBAL
165268 FILE EMBASE
85948 FILE ESBIODASE
7953 FILE FEDRIP
313 FILE FROSTI
675 FILE FSTA
594186 FILE GENBANK
72 FILE HEALSAFE
5180 FILE IFIPAT
18760 FILE JICST-EPLUS
140 FILE KOSMET
62553 FILE LIFESCI
115 FILE MEDICONF
191751 FILE MEDLINE
561 FILE NIOSHTIC
1374 FILE NTIS
10 FILE NUTRACEUT
326 FILE OCEAN
69422 FILE PASCAL
8 FILE PCTGEN
580 FILE PHAR
193 FILE PHARMAML
10 FILE PHIC
760 FILE PHIN

3074 FILE PROMT
7 FILE RDISCLOSURE
214895 FILE SCISEARCH
102 FILE SYNTHLINE
95818 FILE TOXCENTER
33349 FILE USPATFULL
829 FILE USPAT2
67 FILE VETB
1119 FILE VETU
7215 FILE WPIDS
7215 FILE WPINDEX

L1 QUE KINASE

FILE 'BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, CAPLUS, MEDLINE, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 13:07:21 ON
24 JUN 2003

L2 123 S L1 AND (SERUM GLUCOCORTICOID)
L3 54 S L2 AND HUMAN
L4 20 S L3 AND (ISOLAT? OR PURIF? OR CHRACTER? OR CLON?)
L5 11 DUP REM L4 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 15 ibib ab 1-11

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:97550 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:164674

TITLE: Molecular markers for hepatocellular carcinoma and their use in diagnosis and therapy

INVENTOR(S): Debuschewitz, Sabine; Jobst, Juergen; Kaiser, Stephan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 98 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003010336	A2	20030206	WO 2002-EP8305	20020725
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

DE 10136273 A1 20030213 DE 2001-10136273 20010725

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2001-10136273 A 20010725

AB The invention relates to mol. markers occurring for hepatocellular carcinoma. The invention more particularly comprises gene sequences or peptides coded thereby which can be regulated upwards or downwards for hepatic cell carcinoma (HCC) in relation to healthy, normal liver cells in the expression thereof. The invention also relates to the use of said sequences in the diagnosis and/or therapy of HCC and for screening purposes in order to identify novel active ingredients for HCC. The invention also relates to an HCC specific cluster as a unique diagnostic agent for HCC.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:218843 CAPLUS

TITLE: Dehydroepiandrosterone affects the expression of multiple genes in rat liver including 11.beta.-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 1: A cDNA array analysis

AUTHOR(S): Gu, Shi; Ripp, Sharon L.; Prough, Russell A.; Geoghegan, Thomas E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, The University of Louisville School of Medicine, Louisville, KY, USA

SOURCE: Molecular Pharmacology (2003), 63(3), 722-731

CODEN: MOPMA3; ISSN: 0026-895X

PUBLISHER: American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) is a C-19 adrenal steroid precursor to the gonadal steroids. In humans, circulating levels of DHEA, as its sulfated conjugate, are high at puberty and throughout early adulthood but decline with age. Dietary supplementation to maintain high levels of DHEA

purportedly has beneficial effects on cognitive memory, the immune system, and fat and carbohydrate metab. In rodents, DHEA is a peroxisome proliferator that induces genes for the classical peroxisomal and microsomal enzymes assocd. with this response. These effects are mediated through activation of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor .alpha. (PPAR.alpha.). However, DHEA can affect the expression of genes independently of PPAR.alpha., including the gene for the major inducible drug and xenobiotic metabolizing enzyme, cytochrome P 450 3A23. To elucidate the biochem. assocd. with DHEA treatment, we employed a cDNA gene expression array using liver RNA from rats treated with DHEA or the classic peroxisome proliferator nafenopin. Principal components anal. identified 30 to 35 genes whose expression was affected by DHEA and/or nafenopin. Some were genes previously identified as PPAR-responsive genes. Changes in expression of several affected genes were verified by quant. reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction. These included aquaporin 3, which was induced by DHEA and to a lesser extent nafenopin, nuclear tyrosine phosphatase, which was induced by both agents, and 11.beta.-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase 1, which was decreased by treatment with DHEA in a dose-dependent fashion. Regulation of 11.beta.-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase 1 expression is important since the enzyme is believed to amplify local glucocorticoid signaling, and its repression may cause some of the metabolic effects assocd. with DHEA.

REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 11 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE
1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:238656 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200238656
TITLE: sgk: An essential convergence point for peptide and steroid hormone regulation of ENaC-mediated Na⁺ transport.
AUTHOR(S): Faletti, Carla J.; Perrotti, Nicola; Taylor, Simeon I.; Blazer-Yost, Bonnie L. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Dept. of Biology, Indiana Univ.-Purdue Univ. at Indianapolis, 723 W. Michigan St., SL 358, Indianapolis, IN, 46202: bblazer@iupui.edu USA
SOURCE: American Journal of Physiology, (March, 2002) Vol. 282, No. 3 Part 1, pp. C494-C500. <http://www.ajpcon.org>. print. ISSN: 0002-9513.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English

AB To study the role of sgk (**serum, glucocorticoid** -induced **kinase**) in hormonal regulation of Na⁺ transport mediated by the epithelial Na⁺ channel (ENaC), **clonal** cell lines stably expressing **human** sgk, an S422A sgk mutant, or a D222A sgk mutant were created in the background of the A6 model renal epithelial cell line. Expression of normal sgk results in a 3.5-fold enhancement of basal transport and potentiation of the natriferic response to anti-diuretic hormone (ADH). Transfection of a S422A mutant form of sgk, which cannot be phosphorylated by phosphatidylinositol-dependent **kinase** (PDK)-2, results in a cell line that is indistinguishable from the parent line in basal and hormone-stimulated Na⁺ transport. The D222A sgk mutant, which lacks **kinase** activity, functions as a dominant-negative mutant inhibiting basal as well as peptide- and steroid hormone-stimulated Na⁺ transport. Thus sgk activity is necessary for ENaC-mediated Na⁺ transport. Phosphorylation and activation by PDK-2 are necessary for sgk stimulation of ENaC. Expression of normal sgk over endogenous levels results in a potentiated natriferic response to ADH, suggesting that the enzyme is a rate-limiting step for the hormone response. In contrast, sgk does not appear to be the rate-limiting step for the cellular response to aldosterone or insulin.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 11 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002068840 EMBASE

TITLE: Gene expression and identification of gene therapy targets in diabetic nephropathy.

AUTHOR: Wada J.; Makino H.; Kanwar Y.S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. J. Wada, Department of Medicine III, Okayama University Medical School, 2-5-1 Shikata-cho, Okayama 700-8558, Japan. junwada@meews1.med.okayama-u.ac.jp

SOURCE: Kidney International, (2002) 61/SUPPL. 1 (S73-S78).
 Refs: 35
 ISSN: 0085-2538 CODEN: KDYIAS

COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article

FILE SEGMENT: 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
 028 Urology and Nephrology
 037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB A number of novel genes that are upregulated in diabetic kidneys have been identified. Recently, transforming growth factor- β . (TGF- β)-driven secreted proreins, i.e., connective tissue growth factor (CTGF) and gremlin, were identified. They are up-regulated in kidneys of diabetic animals and modulate the biology of mesangial cells. CTGF mediates TGF- β -induced matrix overproduction by the mesangial cells. Gremlin is a putative antagonist of bone morphogenetic protein-2 that blocks mesangial cell proliferation. Thus, gremlin may modulate the biology of mesangium by stimulating mesangial cell proliferation and in turn production of matrix. In addition, transcriptionally regulated kinases, serum glucocorticoid-regulated kinase and munc-13 have been identified. The former stimulates renal tubular Na(+) transport and is involved in hyperfiltration of diabetic kidneys by a Na(+) transport feedback mechanism. Munc-13 has been shown to induce apoptosis in hyperglycemic state via diacylglycerol-activated, PKC-independent signaling pathway. Another pathway relevant to diabetic nephropathy is polyol pathway, where glucose is reduced to sorbitol by aldose reductase. Recently, a renal-specific reductase of the aldo-keto reductase family was isolated. It is up-regulated in diabetic mice, and this could serve as a suitable target for gene therapy in renal complications of diabetes. Several mitochondrial genome-encoded genes, such as, cytochrome oxidase and NADH dehydrogenase, are up-regulated in diabetic kidneys. A novel nuclear-encoded mitochondrial gene, i.e., translocase inner mitochondrial membrane 44 (Tim44), is up-regulated in diabetic kidneys, and it may also serve as another target for molecular therapeutic intervention at the core storage energy sites, i.e., mitochondria. In this review, these novel differentially regulated genes that respond to hyperglycemic stress are described, and they may serve as possible targets for gene therapy in the treatment of diabetic nephropathy.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:85705 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:366014

TITLE: K⁺ channel activation by all three isoforms of serum- and glucocorticoid-dependent protein kinase SGK

AUTHOR(S): Gamper, N.; Fillon, S.; Feng, Y.; Friedrich, B.; Lang, P. A.; Henke, G.; Huber, S. M.; Kobayashi, T.; Cohen, P.; Lang, F.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Physiology, University of Tuebingen, Tuebingen, 72076, Germany

SOURCE: Pfluegers Archiv (2002), 445(1), 60-66
 CODEN: PFLABK; ISSN: 0031-6768

PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The serum- and glucocorticoid-dependent kinase SGK1 was

originally identified as a glucocorticoid-sensitive gene. Subsequently, the two homologous kinases SGK2 and SGK3 have been cloned, being products of distinct genes, which are differentially expressed and share 80% identity in amino acid sequence in their catalytic domains. While SGK1 has been shown to activate ion channels, including K⁺ channels, the functions of SGK2 and SGK3 have not been examd. The present study was therefore performed to elucidate the effect of SGK1, SGK2, and SGK3 on elec. properties of renal epithelial cells. To this end human embryonic kidney (HEK293) cells were transfected with the kinases and ion-channel activity detd. using the patch-clamp technique. In non-transfected cells and in cells transfected with the empty GFP construct a voltage-gated K⁺ current was obsd. amounting to 303.+- .19 pA (n=13) and 299.+- .29 pA (n=23), resp. Transfection with SGK1, SGK2 or SGK3 increased the voltage-gated K⁺ current to 1056.+- .152 pA (n=17), 555.+- .47 pA (n=17), and 775.+- .98 pA (n=16), resp. The K⁺ current was fully blocked by 3 mM tetraethylammonium chloride and inhibited 45% by the Kv1 channel blocker margatoxin (10 nM). In dual electrode voltage-clamp expts. SGK isoforms up-regulated Kv1 voltage-gated K⁺ channels expressed in *Xenopus laevis* oocytes. The present observations thus reveal a powerful stimulating effect of all three isoforms of SGK on K⁺ channels. Those effects may participate in regulation of epithelial transport, cell proliferation, and neuromuscular excitability.

REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:421165 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:68896

TITLE: Activating serum and glucocorticoid-induced protein kinase and drug screening

INVENTOR(S): Cohen, Philip; Kobayashi, Takayasu; Deak, Maria

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The University of Dundee, UK

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 133 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000035946	A1	20000622	WO 1999-GB4232	19991214
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1141003	A1	20011010	EP 1999-961205	19991214
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002533063	T2	20021008	JP 2000-588203	19991214
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-112217P	P 19981214
			GB 1999-19676	A 19990819
			WO 1999-GB4232	W 19991214

AB A method of activating serum and glucocorticoid-induced protein kinase (SGK) is provided wherein the SGK is phosphorylated. The SGK may be phosphorylated by PDK1 and/or a prepn. contg. PDK2 activity. A method of identifying a compd. that modulates the activity of SGK is provided, wherein the activity of SGK is measured by measuring the phosphorylation by SGK of a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence corresponding to the consensus sequence (Arg/Lys; preferably Arg)-X-(X/Arg)-X-X-(Ser/Thr)-Z wherein X indicates any amino acid, X/Arg indicates any amino acid, with a preference for arginine, and Z indicates that the amino acid residue is preferably a hydrophobic residue. The SGK may be activated by phosphorylation. The invention relates to screening methods for finding new drugs or lead compds.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:42532 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:106933
TITLE: A human homolog of the rat serum
glucocorticoid-regulated kinase and
a cDNA encoding it
INVENTOR(S): Kumar, Sanjay; Zou, Cheng
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Smithkline Beecham Corporation, USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 889127	A1	19990107	EP 1998-304830	19980618
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
CA 2235785	AA	19990101	CA 1998-2235785	19980623
JP 11123086	A2	19990511	JP 1998-186223	19980701
US 2001027184	A1	20011004	US 2001-784249	20010215
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-51446P	P 19970701
			US 1997-997212	A 19971223

AB H-SGK2: a human homolog of the rat serum
glucocorticoid-regulated serine/threonine kinase is
identified and a cDNA encoding it is cloned. The protein may be
of use in the treatment of a no. of diseases (no data). Preliminary
identification of the cDNA was made by searching EST databases for members
of the serine/threonine protein kinase family. A pair of
partial overlapping clones were identified and primers derived
from them were used to obtain a full-length cDNA. The gene was found to
be expressed in the hippocampus, osteoblasts, and dendritic cells.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 11 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000038163 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20038163 PubMed ID: 10569806
TITLE: Differential gene expression in tumorigenic and
nontumorigenic HeLa x normal human fibroblast
hybrid cells.
AUTHOR: Tsujimoto H; Nishizuka S; Redpath J L; Stanbridge E J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics,
University of California-Irvine College of Medicine,
Irvine, California, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA 19401 (NCI)
CA 39316 (NCI)
SOURCE: MOLECULAR CARCINOGENESIS, (1999 Dec) 26 (4) 298-304.
Journal code: 8811105. ISSN: 0899-1987.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
OTHER SOURCE: GENBANK-AF160757
ENTRY MONTH: 199912
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000113
Last Updated on STN: 20000113
Entered Medline: 19991228
AB Fusion of tumorigenic HeLa cells with human skin fibroblasts

results in chromosomally stable hybrids that are nontumorigenic and no longer express the HeLa tumor-associated marker intestinal alkaline phosphatase (IAP). Previous studies of spontaneous tumorigenic segregants from the nontumorigenic hybrids implicated the loss of one copy of human fibroblast chromosome 11 in the concomitant reexpression of tumorigenicity. In an attempt to identify genes involved in the control of tumorigenic expression, we performed differential display screening of nontumorigenic hybrid cells and tumorigenic segregants. Subsequent northern blot analyses reproducibly showed 17 differentially expressed genes, eight of which were expressed differentially in the nontumorigenic hybrids and nine of which were expressed differentially in the tumorigenic hybrids. The former were genes for 80K-L protein (a substrate of protein kinase C), AXL/UFO (a receptor tyrosine kinase), insulin-like growth factor binding protein 3, apolipoprotein AI regulatory protein, collagen type I alpha-2 chain, transforming growth factor-beta-induced gene product 3 (BIGH3), pregnancy-specific beta-1-glycoprotein, and fibroblast activation protein alpha. The latter nine genes were genes for serum/glucocorticoid-regulated kinase (SGK; a serine/threonine protein kinase), PTPCAAX1 (a tyrosine phosphatase), CXCR-4 (a G-protein-coupled membrane receptor), L-kynurenine hydrolase, beta-1, 4-galactosyltransferase, keratin 8, keratin 17, and H19 and a novel gene. The differential expression of these genes provided several interesting candidates for regulation of tumorigenic expression, including those involved in signal transduction and the extracellular matrix, cytoskeletal proteins, cell-surface enzyme, and the H19 gene.

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L5 ANSWER 9 OF 11 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE
3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:49948 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000049948
TITLE: Cloning and mapping of a novel human serum/glucocorticoid regulated kinase-like gene, SGKL, to chromosome 8q12.3-q13.1.
AUTHOR(S): Dai, Fangyan; Yu, Long (1); He, Hua; Zhao, Yong; Yang, Jun; Zhang, Xianning; Zhao, Shouyuan
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Institute of Genetics, Fudan University, 220 Handan Road, Shanghai, 200433 China
SOURCE: Genomics, (Nov. 15, 1999) Vol. 62, No. 1, pp. 95-97. ISSN: 0888-7543.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Serum/glucocorticoid regulated kinase (sgk) belongs to a newly emerging subfamily of the serine/threonine protein kinase family. Although human SGK shares 98% amino acid identity with rat sgk, their expression levels are regulated differently, which indicates the existence of other SGKs in humans. In this paper, we reported the cloning of human SGKL, which encodes a protein sharing 67 and 66% amino acid identity with rat sgk and human SGK, respectively. A 4.4-kb transcript of human SGKL was detected in 16 human tissues examined and was found to be most abundant in lung. By radiation hybrid mapping, the SGKL gene was located to human chromosome 8q12.1-q13.1 between markers D8S510 and D8S1797.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:604791 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:213510
TITLE: The human homolog of the cell volume regulated protein kinase sgk and the gene encoding it
INVENTOR(S): Lang, Florian; Waldegger, Siegfried

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dade Behring Marburg G.m.b.H., Germany
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 861896	A2	19980902	EP 1998-101338	19980127
EP 861896	A3	19991020		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
DE 19708173	A1	19980903	DE 1997-19708173	19970228
CA 2224404	AA	19980828	CA 1998-2224404	19980226
US 6326181	B1	20011204	US 1998-31295	19980226
JP 10248566	A2	19980922	JP 1998-46565	19980227
US 2003003559	A1	20030102	US 2001-39	20011204
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1997-19708173 A	19970228
			US 1998-31295 A3	19980226

AB The **human** gene for the cell vol.-regulated **kinase** **sgk** (serum and glucocorticoid-dependent **kinase**) is **cloned** and characterized. The enzyme can be used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases assocd. with abnormal changes in cell vols. or macromol. crowding. Genes induced in HepG2 cells under hypertonic and hypotonic conditions were identified by RAP-PCR. A specific transcript that was expressed under hypertonic and hypotonic conditions was further characterized. The sequence of the full-length transcript had a 95% identity to a part of the rat **sgk** gene.

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:647919 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:294014
 TITLE: Identification by subtractive hybridization of a spectrum of novel and unexpected genes associated with in vitro differentiation of **human** cytotrophoblast cells
 AUTHOR(S): Morrish, D. W.; Linetsky, E.; Bhardwaj, D.; Li, H.; Dakour, J.; Marsh, R. G.; Paterson, M. C.; Godbout, R.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Medicine, University Alberta, Edmonton, AB, T6G 2S2, Can.
 SOURCE: Placenta (1996), 17(7), 431-441
 CODEN: PLACDF; ISSN: 0143-4004
 PUBLISHER: Saunders
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB We have previously demonstrated that epidermal growth factor (EGF), colony stimulating factor-1 (CSF-1), and granulocyte-monocyte colony stimulating factor (GMCSF) stimulate, while transforming growth factor .beta.1 (TGF.beta.1) inhibits, cytotrophoblast differentiation. To identify genes mediating EGF-induced differentiation, we constructed a subtracted cDNA library between undifferentiated cytotrophoblast and differentiating cytotrophoblast. We identified six novel genes and four known syncytial products .alpha.-**human** chorionic gonadotrophin (.alpha.hCG) pregnancy-specific .beta.1-glycoprotein, 3.beta.-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase, and plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1 whose mRNAs increased during differentiation. Ten other genes were identified whose mRNAs increased during differentiation. Five of these (keratin 19, calreticulin, heat shock protein 27, serum and glucocorticoid-regulated **kinase** and adrenomedullin) were not previously reported to be expressed in placenta. Five other genes known to be expressed in placenta were identified: keratin 8, fibronectin, mitochondrial ATP synthase, H19, and cytosolic copper-zinc superoxide dismutase (SOD-1). Several of these

genes may have regulatory functions in trophoblast differentiation.

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WEST

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 EPO Abstracts Database
 Derwent World Patents Index
 IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

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DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

<u>L4</u>	L3 same (purif\$ or isolat\$ or character\$ or clon\$)	3	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L2 same human	17	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 same (serum glucocorticoid)	28	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	kinase	43645	<u>L1</u>

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L4: Entry 1 of 3

File: PGPB

Jan 2, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030003559

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030003559 A1

TITLE: Cell volume-regulated human kinase h-sgk

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 2, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Lang, Florian	Tubingen		DE	
Waldegger, Siegfried	Tubingen		DE	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/194; 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 536/23.2

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 6416759 B1

L4: Entry 2 of 3

File: USPT

Jul 9, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6416759

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6416759 B1

**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Antiproliferative Sgk reagents and methods

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 6326181 B1

L4: Entry 3 of 3

File: USPT

Dec 4, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6326181

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6326181 B1

TITLE: Cell volume-regulated human kinase h-sgk

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